HOUS DEPARTMENT

YEW ZEALAND.

Concluded from page 97.1 ged to lay before our readers mications mentioned in our last. Settlement at Wytanghee.

Journal of Mr. Kendall, he mender date of May 19th, the purbout fifty acres of land, from the Warrackie, at Wytanghee, further er of Islands than Ranghee-Hoo, Latement of the Society.

subject Mr. Kendall writes to den, from Ranghee-Hoo, Tipa 6, 1815-

we perceived that we could not mars and deals at Tippoona, and we sawyers would be unemploy-Mr. Hall thought it would be veale to try what could be done on side of the Bay. In Mr. Hali's the river Wytanghee is preferable other place in the Bay, for the raftsecuring of timber; as the adjoincertainly is for rearing and keep-We thought, therefore, that it desirable to purchase fifty acres Here for the Society.

soon as the sawyers had finished ak here, they went to live on the and immediately commenced digmund for a saw pit. The Chief, the died a few days after they had emselves thereupon. When a Chief te country is in a very unsettied ud, commonly, a great deal of pilpecceeds the event. While the ref Warrackie had withdrawn themfrom Wytanghee, in order to cry for eased, a party of strangers came on our sawyers in the night, and, by utul manœuvres, bilked him out of eproperty. Shunghee, on hearing mmediately repaired, with a party tople, to the residence of the robsho all fled at his approach, except man and a few women. Shunghee, informed, related, with a great feeling, to the old man, how himself aterra, and several others, had been by the English at Port Jackson. them how white men were punr theft, and he said, as the people ten away this property, he should as many as had been guilty: on the people of Shunghee entered the of the plunderers, and carried his into execution. Warrackie's peoe also chastised them, but none of

perty has been recovered. Hall is determined to persevere in ntion of settling at Wytanghee, tanding this discouraging circum-Warrackie's son has sent a party the protection of the sawyers, ill go back with Mr. Hall as soon as tive sets sail for Port Jackson. I, ngand the blacksmith remain here." Hall accordingly removed to Wyt, from which place he writes to the tary, under date of Oct. 24, 1815ir timber being all wrought up at ma, we experienced great difficulty curing any more, on account of the te, and the shyness existing between m parties of natives. After serious ation, Mr. Kendall and I agreed to ettlement at Wytanghee, about five miles from Tippoona, and by so marer the timber ground; being, on accounts, the most eligible place for a ment, in all the Bay of Islands. Here ichased fifty acres of land, on the Soaccount, in consideration for which be five axes. The land here is levthe soil good. It is overgrown m and small brush, which is clearwith very little trouble. We can plenty of fine timber brought hither natives. They fall it themselves, but it down the river with their caarge logs of pine, fit for mast or of vessels, or for any other purpose. be up hither in July last, and brought wyers with me, and some timber. built a small wooden house; and I set lawyers to work in cutting timber, the friendly natives supplied us l also employed the natives in clearand levelling the ground; for which I them fish hooks and pieces of iron in payment. We first formed a timfard, and dug a foundation for a dwellse. I lived there with the sawyers; lest my family at Tippoona, until I had A wooden house, forty feet long and n wide, in a substantial manner. The piece of work which I finished, was a ag-staff, to mark the return of the ath day, of which the natives are exgly observant. Mrs. Hall made a flag, which we hoist every Sunday. ous to this, I had told the natives that s going to hoist a flag on a certain day, nich no work was to be done; but was to be kept in honor of the " Atua which is the great Jehovah. This a cause of much conversation among

and led them to look for Sunday

anxiety. The next Sunday morning

g calm, the flag hung down by the pole,

could not be distinguished at any great

ce. A respectable Chief, who lives

three miles from Wytanghee, sent

canoe, with a party, on purpose to see

whether the flag was up or not. Just before the canoe arrived, the breeze sprung up, and spread the flag: they returned, highly delighted indeed. They can see our flag from Korroraddickie, across the Bay; and I believe that the natives there maintain regularly some outward observance of the Sabbath.

"I have now removed my family to Wytanghee; and Mr. Kendall proposes to have his house built at Tippoona, and remain there; and, although it will be inconvenient to me, I mean to give him all the assistance in my power in building his house and school.

"I employ several natives constantly, in clearing ground, making fences, &c. I am also teaching some of them to saw timber. I have not been at much expense with them for clothing yet; although some European clothing is necessary, for cleanliness: and if the Committee should think proper to appropriate a small portion of coarse clothing to those domesticated natives immediately under my instruction, such as sawyers and other workers, about six in number, it would have a good effect, as they are frequently asking for clothing. They live chiefly on pork and potatoes, the produce of the place. I have got a garden of nearly half an acre of ground, fenced in and cultivated. Part of it is planted with fruit trees, and the remainder with Indian corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, and other vegetables; and I hope, with the blessing of God on our labors, that our little settlement will be able to support itself in a short time. We have a wide field for labor here; and if you could strengthen our hands by adding to our numbers, it would be highly desirable; as the forwarding of the great work is my constant endeavor, as well as fervent prayer."

In a subsequent letter, dated January 12, 1816, Mr. Hall writes-

" After I had removed my wife and family hither, a certain party of natives were very friendly with me; but there were others who threatened our lives. I have induced the natives to do, with my assistance, a great deal of work. We have been here but four months, and have got two small patches of wheat; one of which we have reaped, and the other is nearly ready. I have also got an excellent garden, full of vegetables; and about two acres of ground cleared for wheat.

"I wish to teach the natives to saw timber and have made several attempts. They posed by working among the natives .-They frequently annoy me by pilfering them. There is no redress, however, but replacing them. They have stolen several of my tools lately; but it would not be prudent to be angry with them. I am often troubled in mind, when I am obliged to appear cheerful; and am not seldom at my wit's end; but, blessed be God! I am not at the end of His grace. All my support is from God's Holy Word and Spirit. May we find his grace sufficient for us! He alone is able to counteract the violence of his, and his people's enemies, and restrain the remainder of their wrath. I find much consolation and support in reading and singing the Psalms. Many passages are very applicable to my present situation; and especially the Ivith Psalm. We have always matter for thankful praise. We have no occasion to hang our harps upon the willows, or yet have them out of tune, although we are in a strange land; for the mercies of God are new every morning. I should like very much to have a fellow laborer here in the work, that we might strengthen each other's hands, and praise Him together."

The promising prospects of Wytanghee were more than counterbalanced by the dangers to which the retired nature of the situation exposed the settlers. It has been already mentioned, in Mr. Kendall's Journal, under date of Jan. 29, 1816, that Mr. Hall had returned to Ranghee-Hoo, in consequence of having been plundered at Wytanghee. The circumstances which determined him to return are detailed in the following Letter, dated Wytanghee,

Jan. 16, 1816-

" Yesterday, Captain Graham came over to our settlement; and left me a boat, and several articles out of his ship. He has been very kind indeed. After Captain Graham returned to his vessel, my friendly natives being up the country in search of potatoes, a strange party came over from the other side of the Bay, and got upon the top of the Sawyer's house. I went to desire them to come down; when they immediately laid hold of me, threw me down, got upon me, & brandished their war-instruments over me. It could be nothing but that same Almighty Power that saved Daniel out of the paws of the lions, that delivered me out of the hands of these savages. When my wife saw me seized, she came running toward me; when a native met her, and struck her in the face with a war-instrument, and knocked her down. When I got myself from under them, I beheld my dear partner lying moaning : I could not see a feature in her face for blood. Some friendly natives, being at a short distance, heard the alarm, and came to our assistance; else God only knows what the end would have been. We have reason to bless God, that my wife's wound is not mortal; and I hope she will get the use of her eye again, after a time.

They took from us our bedding, and pulled our clothing out of the boxes; but they had not time to take it all away, before assistance came. They took away my axe and some of my tools, cooking utensils, and fire-irons; and likevise my two guns, especially the double-barrelled gun, which was very useful to me, as I could go out occasionally in a morning, before breakfast, and bring home as many ducks, and other wild fowl, as would serve our family for two days. But when I think of the wonderful mercy of God, in sparing our lives, the loss of our goods is nothing. I cannot but think, from this great deliverance, that the Lord has work for us to do. I am sorry, however, that I am under the necessity of confining my exertions to narrower limits, by removing to Ranghee-Hoo for protection. Wytanghee is the garden of New Zealand. I have been here but four months; and we have already almost every useful kitchen vegetable in the highest state of perfection. I have reaped both wheat and barley, and have more nearly ready for reaping. I have got the natives to clear two acres more. I shall endeavor to induce them to carry on my cultivation; and shall give it in charge to some of the confidential Chiefs, paying them for their labor with suitable trade, and occasionally visiting them."

We have detailed these particulars; though Wytanghee has, for the present at least, been relinquished; because they give us a better insight into the situation of the settlers; and may serve as a warning to persons in their circumstances, to take a full and comprehensive view of things, and to sacrifice some present advantages for what may be best on the whole.

Improvement of the Natives. We trust that the plan of Adult Schools, now adopted with such advantage in the negro towns in Sierra Leone, will be acted on at New Zealand. The employment given to the natives by the settlers, is gradually improving them; and they cannot fail to benefit by the example of the settlers: but adult schools will be a most powerful instrument of advancing their obligation. Mr. Hall writes-

"When we first landed, we engaged the natives to build thatched huts for us, after their own fashion. Since that, I have built two wooden houses, beside the smith's shop. I have also made a boat, out of a canoe that we purchased from the natives. brane entirby dia bucutting off, both ends again in a regular manner, and strengthening the sides with additional planking. It was made to pull with six oars. We call it the "Experiment." It will carry between three and four tons, and sails well.

" I employ as many natives as I can, in preparing timber for fences, and in any other such work as they are able to do. I now consider myself as if I were at home, in the sphere of greatest usefulness; and what my hand findeth to do, I endeavor to do it with all my might."

General State of the Settlement. Mr. Marsden observes, under date of March 10, 1816-

" The following is the present establishment of the Society in the Bay of Islands-" Mr. Kendall, his wife, three children, and one servant; Mr. Hall, his wife, and two children; Mr. King, his wife, and two children; the smith, with his wife, and one child; one carpenter, four sawyers, two of them married, and one child; Mr. Carlisle, who came out hither as a free settler, and is gone over to assist in agriculture, leaving his wife in New South Wales. Should he like to live in New Zealand, he will return with the Active, and take his wife with him. Mr. Carlişle will suit the natives well, if he should approve of living among them. It would be desirable if the Society could get two pious smiths to go out to New Zealand. A good boat or ship carpenter would also be very useful, if one could be met with. I should recommend pone to come out, unless married.

"There are twenty-six men, women, and children, belonging to the settlement, who are supported by the Society, besides the wife, son, and daughter-in-law of the Captain of the Active, who maintain themselves. " Mr. Kendall has been very diligent in his work; and will, I trust, be a great bless-

ing to the poor heathen. " Mr. Hall, though a very industrious man as can be, is not able alone to put up the necessary buildings, for himself and all the other persons belonging to the settlement. On this account, I sent over, in the

Active, the carpenter mentioned in the preceding enumeration of the settlers, to as-

sist in the necessary work. " The Chiefs are so urgent to get mechanics of any kind, particularly smiths and carpenters, that I was induced to send over also the second pair of sawyers and their wives. They will be, I trust, but little or no expense to the Society; as I have sent them on my own account, to procure timber for the Active; and hope that their labor will cover their wages and maintenance. My main object, however, in sending these two families, was to promote the civilization of the inhabitants, and to add to the strength and respectability of the settlers; and thus to give them more weight and influence."

General Views. To the Secretary Mr. Kendall writes-" Although Africa and Asia are exten-

sive fields for missionary exertions, and will take greatly from the funds of the Society, yet the gospel must be preached in all nations: and when the character and situation of the New Zealanders are considered, and such fields in the Pacific Ocean are whitening already for harvest, I have no doubt many will cheerfully contribute to raise the Islanders from their deplorable state of barbarity and superstition. I am informed that the character of the natives of Owhyee is much improved by their intercourse with Americans. Perhaps some missionary will be, in time, induced to volunteer his services for the spot which witnessed the fall of Capt. Cook.

"Should it please God ever so to increase the missionary spirit, that a general attempt may be made to establish settlements of one, two, or more missionaries in the numerous Islands of the South Seas, or on the largest of them, I believe the work might be accomplished at a much less expense, and with greater care than any plan of the kind in the interior of an extensive continent. The easy access of the missionaries to the different islands by means of shipping, would be a great advantage to the cause, and the comforts of life might be easily conveyed to them."

We shall conclude with the sentiments of Mr. Marsden-

" I am happy to say, that I see the way preparing for the spread of the gospel in this part of the world. New South Wales will be the grand point for establishing the missions in the South Seas. I am more and more convinced of this daily; and observe the divine goodness removing difficulties, and furnishing the means for the healing of the nations. I shall do all in my power, while it pleases God for me to remain here, for this great work.

"I now feel the greatest gratification in being able, through the kind providence of God, to carry into effect, in some degree, what I have so long and so ardently desired. I feel the fullest conviction that the natives of the South Sea Islands will now receive the blessings of civilization and the gospel. The work is great, and many difficulties may oppose it : at the same time, it will go on. The foundation is now, I trust, firmly laid, and that no power on earth can overturn it.

" To impart the blessings of civilization and religion to the New Zealanders, is an object worthy of the British nation. A greater work, or a more noble undertaking, Church Missionary Society has turned their attention to this important object .-May the good Lord prosper their labors, and cause them to see their happy fruits

SECOND REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Encouraged by the increasing testimonies of public favor to the American Bible Society, and especially by indications of the divine blessing upon its efforts, the Managers entered with alacrity upon the labors of their second year, which they have been enabled to complete with unimpaired har-

In the infancy of an institution so great in its object, so comprehensive in its plan, and so varied in its relations, difficulties are to be encountered and experiments made, which require much counsel, caution, and zeal, while yet they occupy but a comparatively small space in its visible operations. Many of those which are most essential are least observed, because they are only preparatory, and therefore do not furnish, except to the skilful examiner, a satisfactory test of its real progress.

Such has been the experience of the Managers hitherto. They have been employed in laying foundations on which a fabrick, not unworthy, they trust, of its noble inscription, may rely for its future eminence and stability; and they have had no time to spare.

One of the first measures which engaged their deliberations after the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, was the proper distribution of their stereotype plates. On this subject there existed an anxiety which demanded prompt attention, accompanied by circumstances involving questions of some delicacy. The Managers were fully convinced of the importance of affording every possible aid to the circulation of the Scriptures in distant parts of the country; of guarding against whatever might excite local embarrassments; and of preserving unimpaired the unity of the National Society, and the freedom of its agency through all its ramifications.

They, therefore, adopted as the basis of their proceedings with regard to the location of their stereotype plates, the principles contained in the following report of a Committee appointed to digest a plan for that purpose, which they feel it to be their duty to give at full length for the satisfaction of the members of the Society.

" The committee appointed to report a plan for the location and management of the stereotype plates belonging to the Society, respectfully report, That they have bestowed upon the subject referred to them that deliberation to which its great importance entitled it. In the opinion of the Committee, the stereotype plates, if judi-

ciously located and placed under proper regulations, cannot fail of being powerful instruments in spreading the knowledge of the Scriptures. But on the other hand, should local jealousie s excited by the distribution of these plates, or should they, by an inconsiderate location, interfere with the issue of Bibles from the Depository at New-York, they would counteract that great principle of unity of efforts on which; the American Bible Society is founded, and from which its fairest hopes of success are derived. Hence it becomes important to ascertain the general principle which ought to influence the location of these plates; and this principle the Committee think they find recognised and explained in the Address of the Convention to the people of the United States. On consulting this Address, we find that it was the intention of the Convention that the Society should " furnish great districts of the American continent with well executed stereotype plates, for the cheap and extensive diffusion of the Scriptures throughout regions which are now scantily supplied at a discouraging expense." If, then, the principles thus recognised by the Convention be adopted by the Board, we are next to inquire how many sets of plates are to be disposed of. It is presumed that the Board will choose to retain for the use of their own Printing Establishment, the plates presented by the New-York Societies, and at least one set of the octavo and duodecimo plates executed for the Socioty. One duodecimo set has already been promised to the Kentucky Bible Society. Thus the Board have now one duodecimo and two octavo sets to dispose of. An important question here presents itself, which is, " Ought the octavo and duodecime sets-

to be separated." The Committee believe that the Board acted wisely in procuring. the large plates. The smallness of the Bibles hitherto distributed by our Bible Societies has been a subject of constant complaint; and it appears from reports of Bible Associations in England, that the poor, when they subscribe for Bibles, generally prefer those of a large type, although the price is proportionably high. Many of the poor read imperfectly, and find a large type far easier to read than a small one; while to many of the aged, the small type is entirely illegible. At the same time the small type is the cheapest, and answers for a large majority of readers. If we separate the sets, one district will of the important advantages enjoyed by the more fortunate district which possesses the Scriptures in a more legible form : at the same time, another district will have an edition large and handsome indeed, but too expensive for gratuitous distribution. If, to remedy this inconvenience, it be proposed to place the two sets at such a distance from each other, as that an exchange of Bibles may constantly take place, the question immediately presents itself. Why incur the expense of two printing establishments, and the risk and trouble of a constant interchange of Bibles, when one establishment could supply each district with Bibles of the size desired? If it be admitted that the plates ought to be sent only to such districts, as in the language of the Convention, " are now scantily supplied at a discouraging expense," and that the large and small plates ought not to be separated, then it only remains to fix on the places in which the places ought to be located, and the conditions on which the Society ought to part with them. The Board have already promised the Kentucky Bible Society the use of a set of the duodecimo plates; and, for the reasons aiready mentioned, the Committee recommend to the Board to offer to the same Society the use of an octavo set also. Whether Lexington, which is the seat of the Kentucky Bible Society, is the best place which could have been selected for a printing establishment in that part of the state, is a question which the Committee are not called on to decide; but they believe that, with the exception of Pittsburg, it possesses superior advantages to any town west of the mountains; and it may reasonably be doubted whether the Pittsburg Bible Society possesses equal resources for printing Bibles, either on their own account, or on account of the Board, with the Kentucky Bible Society; which, from present appearances, promises to become a great and useful institution. There are other places besides Lexington, at which plates might be conveniently located: but the value of the plates is so great, and the reputation and future success of the Society will so materially depend on the prudence with which these plates are distributed, and the wisdom with which the use of them may be regulated, that the Committee hesitate in recommending at present any new location. The Society is yet without experience, & possesses little local information or acquaintance with the character and resources of its Auxiliaries. But little inconvenience can result from postponing the location of all the plates, excep the two sets sent to Lexington, until the Board shall be put in possession of such information as may be necessary to mak a judicious location. At present we ar ignorant of the terms on which paper of be procured and Bibles printed in diff

rent parts of the United States; and it!

possible that we might send the plates to a Society which could procure Bibles from another state cheaper than it could print

" With regard to the conditions on which the Board ought to dispose of these plates, it would probably be most expedient that they should be of general application. The committee, therefore, recommended to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions: viz.

" Resolved, that, whenever the Board of Managers shall grant to any Auxiliary Society the use of any of their stereotype plates, the grant shall be made on the fol-

lowing conditions:

" 1st. The plates shall remain the property of the American Bible Society, and subject to be removed at the pleasure of the Board whenevet, in their opinion, they can be more advantageously placed elsefrom N. York at the expense of the Board.

" 2d. The Auxiliary Society to which the plates are sent may print from them, at their own expense, as many Bibles as they may think proper for gratuitous disbut they shall not send out of their district any Bibles thus printed. The Auxiliary Society shall render to the Board, as often as may be required, a particular account of the number and cost of the Bibles printed and distributed by them.

use of the stereotype plates, the Auxiliary Society shall cause to be printed, bound, and distributed, at the expense of the Board, & agreeably to their orders, as many Bibles as they may from time to time direct.

" The Committee beg leave to offer the following remarks on the above conditions:

" By the first condition the Board reserves the important privilege of changing the location of the plates, should expediency require it; and to this no real friend to the Bible cause can consistently object. The Board also assumes the expense of transporting the plates, and will thus render the offer of them more acceptable than it

would otherwise be. " On the second and third conditions, the committee would remark, that in the disposition of the plates the Board of course will be anxious not to violate any of the fundamental principles of the constitution. One of these principles is, that no auxiliary shall, at its own expense, distribute Bibles beyond the limits of its own district, the general Society being entitled to all the funds of its Auxiliaries which may not be appropriated to the distribution of Bibles within their respective districts. The Board cannot, therefore, either give or loan to any auxiliary a set of plates for the purpose of supplying any but its own district; otherwise the Society would lose its character of an auxiliary, would never have any surplus funds to transmit to the general Society, and would, in fact, become a branch of the American Bible Society: at the same time, it would be of comparatively little use to send plates to an auxiliary, if the Bibles to be printed from them were never to pass the confines of the district in principles of the constitution, and the prerogatives of the Society, and at the same time to render our plates instrumental in giving to the Bible as wide a circulation as possible, the auxiliary is restricted by these conditions from distributing Bibles out of its own district on its own account; and it is at the same time obligated to act Every Society imposed this restriction on itself when it became an auxiliary; and the condition leaves to the auxiliary all the rights to which it is entitled. It may expend all its funds in supplying the wants of its own district. The auxiliary to which the plates are sent will probably begin immediately to print Bibles; and then, the the Board will have all the advantages of an experiment, without participating in its. risk. We shall soon ascertain on what terms Bibles can be printed at Lexington. for instance; and should we deem it advisable to establish there a great depot of Bibles for the supply of the Western States and Territories, the Kentucky Bible Society will, under the third condition, afford great facilities for the accomplishment of this important object. The Board may direct any number of Bibles to be printed for them, and may distribute them with no other trouble than giving an order on the Depository in Lexington.

On the whole the committee believe. that the plan they now recommend is at least free from danger; that no injurious consequence will result from its adoption; and that until the Board shall possess more information it would be imprudent to locate the remaining plates, with the exception already mentioned; since in concerns of so much magnitude and importance it is easier to avoid mistakes than to correct them when made."

Conformably to the principles contained in the above report, an offer was made by the Board to the Kentucky Bible Society of a set of the octavo in connection with one of the duodecimo stereotype plates of the Bible. The Managers of that Institution have expressed their entire approbation and acquiescence in the conditions stipulated, and their grateful accep-

tance of the grant.

While using their endeavors " that the word of the Lord may have free course and be giorified" throughout the United States, and especially in those parts where there is an incredibly swarming population, the Board have not been unmindful of their brethren of the woods. The condition of these natives, divided from us by their language, their manners, their ignorance, their degradation,-by every thing which distinguishes savage from civilized mantoo often by the fraud and other injuries of profligate whites, addresses to us a mute

which they can obtain only in very small portions from any other quarter.

What their aggregate numbers are, it is impossible to calculate with precision, but small as their population is in proportion to the territory over which they are spread, yet surely it is not beneath the notice of Bible-philanthropy : nor, should they escape the extermination which threatens them, will they fail to make, by their conversion and increase, a large accession to the Redeemer's glory, when he shall appear " having on his head many crowns." The Managers have taken up this matter with a view to ascertain what is practicable in itself, and can be accomplished by the Society.

Two modes present the only alternative either to teach them English, as the medium of their access to the Bible, or to translate it for their use into the vernacuwhere. The plates shall be transported lar tongue. The former has its advantages. It would put into their hands the same translation from one end of the Continent to the other; and that derived immediately from the originals, instead of being translated from a translation, as must in a tribution or sale within their own district; considerable degree be the case if the Bible be rendered into Indian. It would tend to break down the great barrier to friendly intercourse between them and the whites of a better disposition than they are accustomed to see. It would facilitate the introduction of useful arts, and the ex-"3d. In consideration of the gratuitous | change of their roving for a settled life. Having moreover no letters, it is not easy to embody their speech in sounds of the English alphabet, and no successful attempt has yet been made to simplify their language, when written, by the invention of original characters. But these advantages are counterbalan-

ced. In common with all other nations, the Indians are strongly attached to their mother tongue. They will not submit to the pain of learning another, without such a thirst for knowledge as no savages possess. You must either convince them of its necessity by instructing them in the things of God through an interpreter, or their children must acquire it imperceptibly from their familiarity with the white settlements around them. Experience shows the first to be an Herculean task; and the question will always recur, why the worship of God is not as acceptable in Indian as in English? The second cannot take place but upon a small scale; it is a very slow process; the Indian strength is weakened with its acceleration; the young people are in danger of learning vice as fast as they learn English; the tribe is ruined when it is able to understand you; and your end is defeated. Besides, as the propagation of our language must keep pace with the extension of our frontier, we shall not readily gain admittance far beyond the line of the worst examples that can be set before them; and it will prove, not an encouragement, but a hindrance to their embracing Christianity. Their repugnance also to the whites, which, in this situation, must every day grow more inveterate from feeling themselves continually pushed off their frem not very friendly to the white man's talk. Indians speaking to their brother Indians, " in the tongue wherein every one was born, the wonderful works of God," bid fair to carry the Gospel from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulph of Mexico; while the English preacher is wasting his life in penetrating a few miles into their own And why should we imagine that God, with whom "there is neither Jew nor Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free," may not in his mercy " open the hearts" of the red men of the woods, as well as of a " seller of purple," to receive the things of his word, and purify their lips to proclaim among their fellows, "the unsearchable riches of Christ ?"

The principal difficulty in the way of the Indian translations of the Scriptures arises from the multiplicity of the Indian dialects. It is long since the researches of Philologists have explored the greater part of what were supposed to be radically distinct languages. Those of the Indians are ascertained, in many instances, to be dialects so near akin, that unlettered as he is, a young Indian can make himself master of several.

The branches to which the Managers would more immediately bend their attention, are the Mohawk and the Delaware. The former would serve for the Five Nations, the Tuscaroras, and the Wuandots or Hurons. The latter, or Delaware, is of higher importance, as it has extended itself further than that of any Northern tribe. It can convey the Scriptures to many kindred cribes that are strewed along the frontier of the United States from Canada to Georgia. These are the Monsees, the Shawanese, the Kickapoos, the Kaskaskias, the Twightwee, or Miamie, and the Chippewas Hurone or Algonquine. This last is said to be the most numerous tribe on the nor

thern borders of the United States. Among the Delawares the United Brethren have a mission already. The congregation amounts to about five hundred. They are taught to read in their own language; they cultivate the soil; begin to practice some of the mechanic arts; and are increasing both by natural population and by accessions from the neighboring

tribes. In their efforts to bring in these outcasts, who are indeed afar off, the Managers must submit to their circumstances, and take such parts of the Bible as from time to time they can procure to be translated .-A beginning has been made. The Rev. Christian Frederick Dencke, one of the Missionaries of the United Brethren to the

* It is satisfactorily proved, that where the Gospel has been introduced among the Indians, accompanied, as it regularly is, with improvement in civilization, the population increases while that of the heathen tribes diminishes, denying his character as a covenant surety

Delawares, stationed at New-Fairfield, in Upper Canada, has completed, and forwarded to this Board, a translation of the Epistles of John; and has also finished a translation of John's Gospel, and commenced that of Matthew; both which will probably be received in the course of the year.

The first, by request of the Managers, has undergone a revision by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, of the United Brethren, in this city, and by him pronounced to be correct.

In consequence of this acquisition, the Board, on the 2d of April last, ordered an edition of one thousand copies, with the English on one page, and the Indian on the other. Of these, three hundred are to be sent to the Rev. Mr. Dencke, at New-Fairfield, and one hundred to Mr Leuchenbach, missionary in the State of Ohio, to be by them distributed among the Aborigines.— The residue is lodged in the Society's depository, to be transmitted, as opportunity offers, to missionaries in other quarters, except so many as may be requisite to send to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Societies on the continent of Europe.

The Board has also voted a donation of one hundred dollars to the Rev. Mr. Dencke, to encourage him in the prosecution of his

With regard to the Mohawk language, the Managers find that the Gospel of Mark has been translated by the celebrated Indian chief, Brandt; and the Gospel of John by Capt. Norton, a resident of Upper Canada. Should further assistance be required, it may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Jankins, formerly a Missionary among the Oneidas; and perhaps from Cornhlanter himself, who is represented as very lavorable to such an undertaking.

In the mean time, the Managers have ordered an edition of one thousand copies of Brandt's translation of Mark, and Norton's of John, to be struck off and distributed among the tribes usually denominated

the Six Nations.

The Managers cherish the expectation of receiving the countenance of the Christian community in the arduous attempt of translating the Bible into the Indian languages; especially as one Society has appropriated its surplus funds to be applied, under their direction, to this specific object.

[To be continued.]

From the Religious Remembrancer.

A NARRATIVE

Of the state of Religion, within the bounds of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church; and of the General Associations of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massashusetts Proper, and of the General Convention of Vermont, during the last year.

The history of the church of God contains a record of adverse, as well as prosperous events. Her members being sanctified only in part, at no time fully display that purity of conversation and conduct, h hannauth drirumph to the adversaries on account of their carelessness or failures in duty. In the periods of her highest elevation, there is just reason to lament that there are many things to be found within her borders which are against her. Of these she is bound to take particular notice, as well as of the evidences of her Lord's presence and blessing. Thus doing she is not only reminded "that she has not already attained, or is not perfect," but also constrained " to follow after, if that she may apprehend that for which also she is apprehended of Christ."

The General Assembly conscious of their duty in this respect, and trusting to the divine blessing for success in its performance, desire to give to that part of the church committed to their superintendance, a faithful Narrative of the causes of sorrow during the past year, as well as those of rejoicing. They begin with the former, which may be summed up under the fol-

lowing heads :-1. Erroneous principles on the subject of revealed Religion .- If there is a religion revealed by God, it is as important to have correct views of its principles, to perform the duties which it enjoins in the various relations of life, as it is to have correct views of morality that our lives may be moral. Error in principle, invariably produces er-ror in practice. To be ever learning and never coming to the knowledge of the truth, is characteristic of none but those who assume for the human understanding, the prerogative of setting in judgment upon the inspired truth of God, either condemning the whole as an imposition, or undertaking to correct its alledged forstakes by abridge ing and falsifying its contents. Of the former class, we rejoice that their number and influence are diminished. Not many years past, they triumphed, to the regret and anguish of the followers of Christ. With brazen front, infidelity threatened the annihilation of the church, and the ruin of her Lord's authority. But the church not merely survives its attacks-she has increased in numbers and in grace, whilst her adversaries are compelled, though unwillingly to pay homage to the paramount claims of her God and Saviour, who is King of kings and Lord of lords. Few are to be found who respect themselves, openly opposing the truth of God as contained in the Scriptures. There are however some, within our bounds, who, whilst they profess to honor the authority of the Bible, with unhallowed hands, would cut out of its pages those passages which command us to honor the Son as we honor the Father, and rob the trembling sinner of the only hopeof acceptance with God which his soul can cherish. The well beloved and only begotten Son of God they reduce to the level of frail humanity, & his work of redemption, to the mere fact of furnishing us a perfect example of conversation and conduct. By

to bear our sins and carry our sorrows they lower his example as a righteous at holy man below that which his apostles and primitive followers afford us. And so far as we have had the opportunity of judg-ing from facts, which have fallen under our observation, their principles have introduc-ed among all who have embraced them, so great a conformity in their practice to the world which lieth in wickedness, as to render it impossible to discriminate them

from the children of that world. In connection with these Anti-Trinitarians, (for we reject the name which they have assumed of Unitarians, holding the unity of God as strictly as they do,) are the Universalists, or the supporters of the doctrine of Universal salvation. It is a tribute however which we owe to truth, to say that whilst the Anti-Trinitarians, for the sake of consistency, are compelled to maintain the ultimate and eternal salvation of all, the Universalists believe in the doctrine of the Trinity and the atonement of the Lord Jesus. They however, by assuring all that they will be in the end forever happy, provide for the gratification of present desires and continuance in sin, whilst they live.

As these errors in principle do exist in some portions of our church, though we have good reason to believe that they are not increasing, the Assembly trust that they will be opposed and their ruingus tendency unfolded with fidelity and success.

2. Sinful Practices -Of these the principal ones reported, are Intemperance and the Profanation of the Lord's day. To us it is a matter not only of regret, but of humiliation, that there should remain cause of complaint and sorrow, on account of their prevaience. The first is manifestly so ruinous to the health of the body and the participation of temporal advantages, and the last so fearfully destructive of every religious restraint and feeling, as to call for prompt condemnation from the men of the world, as well as the professors of the truth as it is in Jesus. The Lord's day viewed in a political light entirely, affords so many benefits calculated for the promotion of present enjoyment in all the relations of life, as to claim for it, the veneration and homage of sound Statesmen. But to men professing respect for the truth of God, it presents claims of higher authority, and we want no stronger evidence of their actual irreligion, than the fact of their profaning that day. As for those who indulge in intemperate habits, we affectionately remind them of their families, as well as themselves, and warn them of the wrath to come. They deliberately prepare themselves for disgrace, as well as disease; unfit themselves for the duties and enjoyments of the life which now is; and must look for the indignation of God through eternal ages in the life which is to come. " Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath bablings? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine : they that go to seek mixed wine. Leafwaren ft giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse hings. Yea thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast. They have stricken me, shalt thou say, and I was not sick, they have beaten me and I felt it not: when shall I awake ? I will seek it yet a-The Assembly earnestly recommend to all Judicatories, Ministers and members of their communion, to favor and support all efforts and endeavors to suppress this abominable vice.

3. Failure of Duty on the part of pro-fessing Christians.—Under this head we class lukewarmness, formality, carelessness and neglect of regular attendance upon the public and private ordinances of worship. They who are chargeable with this failure, have the strongest reasons for suspecting the sincerity of their profession, and apprehending the reprobation of their Master. To them strictly is applicable the feartul threatening denounced upon the Laodicians, " Because thou art neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm, I will spue thee out of my mouth." They who are so far influenced by this spirit of lukewarmness, as to forsake the assembling of themselves together for the service of God on his own day, and do not offer up to him the morning and evening sacrifice in their families, nor partake of the sacraments of his covenant, particularly, neglecting the baptism of their children; subject themselves to the discipline of his house; impair their own spiritual state; and if repentance be not granted, can look for nothing but condemnation from their Judge in the end .-To hear that such gross defection in practice had appeared in any of our Presbyteries, was as painful in the extreme to our feelings, as the fact is disgraceful to the Christian character of those who are thus violating their duty, and injuring their own souls, together with the souls of the members of their families. To all these we address the words of Christ, " Remember from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do thy first works : or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent." (To be continued.)

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first anniversaty of the Philadelphia Sab-bath and Adult School Union, was celebrated the 26th of May last. Their Report "embraced an account of the establishment, progress and present state of 43 schools, in which there are 556 teachors engaged, and 5970 pupils gratuitously instructed. There is perhaps no object to which the benevolent mind would more cheerfully contribute nevolent mind would more cheerfully contribute than to enlighten the ignorant, and reclaim the vicious. Experience has already taught us the difficulty of reforming those who have become confirmed in habits of vice. They are lost to all sense of duty or shame. Every generation has increased the number. The object of this Society is to arrest the progress of iniquity, by giving instruction to all the rising generation."—Philad.p. FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Character to his friend in the vicinity of Boston, doing to the Foreign Mission School established Cornwall, commenced operations.

The Foreign Mission School established Cornwall, commenced operations a year an under very favorable auspices. It has bith been instructed by Mr. Edwin W. Dwight Stockbridge, a candidate for the ministry. It much interested the feelings of the religious lic, as far as a thorough knowledge of it has tended; and liberal donations have been m among the towns and congregations in this victy, in the various necessaries of life, for the port of its members; as they are wholly deen ton charity, except what they can entitle it own labor, in working one day in the in the winter, and two in the summer. number has increased to 17; of when entives of Owhyhee, and the other sanitaicht two have lately been received from the two are aboriginal natives; two from two are aboriginal natives; two from he Indies; and two Chinese. Three man England youth are also members of the who are learning the language of Owhyhee, preparing themselves for the same mission with the first that shall be sent. About he dozen of them are pious. Their improvement dozen of them are pious. Their improvement been rapid; and evinces both genius and ap-tion. Some of them have already become English scholars—have acquired the know of English Grammar, Reading, Penwan Arithmetic and Geography. I attended first annual examination on Tuesday of last and was not a little gratified with their exe On the day following, was the inauguration Rev. Herman Daggett, as principal of the if tion. He is a worthy man, and a man of sci and has had long experience in the business and has had long experience in the husiness struction. An occasion so new and interest collected a great concourse of people. A appropriate and animating discourse was the livered by Rev. Mr. Harrey, of Goshen, Psalm 20. 5. In the name of our God, we will Psalm 20. 5. In the name of the sermon, Mr. Daggett inducted into office, and delivered an appropriate and address. This was follows: and evangelical address. This was fol an affectionate valedictory from Mr. Dwight his pupils; and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Chapa The exhibitions of the pupils tollowed. English declamation was spoken by Samon nance; an aboriginal from Canada; and an with much animation and correctness by G. Temorree. A dialogue was then spoken a Owhyhee language, by four of the Owh youths, with animation and propiety. The Hopoo, who had a part in the dialogue, close performance with an address to the audience was introduced in the most striking manner. ter two of his companions had sung one of the barbarous songs of Owhybee, of which I can you no adequate description. Hereo, who professor of religion, broke out in the fellor tender and animated apostrophe to the adde "Such," (pointing to the two singers) "my Christian friends, are the highest amusement Owhylice:—these are the sublimest joysmy ignorant countrymen can boost. They nothing of that God who made the world, n that Saviour who died to redeem it; They ship dumb idols, and chaunt their stopid he mas to gods of wood and stone. O pity the pray for them and send them the gospel. They daily perishing for the want of those blessings enjoy. Divine Providence has cast us upon shores, and upon the arms of your charity. fruits of your benevolence we have richly st and we humbly thank you. Cur bodily a have been bountifully supplied by your libera and by your kind instruction and prayers, we made acquainted with the Saviour, and our have been fed with the bread of life which down from heaven. We burn with desire in time to return and impart it to our poor ign countrymen." In this pathetic strain, and beloved and pious Obookiah, he continued hi dress about 15 minutes. Every heart beat with sympathetic emotions, and every eye streaming. The impression was altogether

sistible. - The exercises closed with a li contribution for the school. My mind was forcibly struck with a senti advanced by Mr. Harvey in his sermon. thought was new, and appeared prophetic. quote only his thoughts:-" This institution open generally for all heathen youth of good mise, is yet particularly and principally des for evangelizing the natives of Owhyhee, and other Sandwich islands. This field of mission labor, is evidently reserved and designate Divine Providence, for the missionaries of ca: The Society Islands far south, the missionaries for years past have occupied, lately with glorious success: The Sandwich ands, nearly west from us, are yet necco with missions, and are evidently reserved in Alas, that we are so tardy in our operations. the heathens of those islands are to be give Christ, by our instrumentality. But we stop, here. This is but the stepping store to out tended missionary enterprize. The contents Owhyhee will be but the dawn of a still boil day. These islands will form a missionary tion; and a depot of gospel blessings, to the mense savage population on the western sho the American continent; to the highest habit latitude. Owhyhee will be cur best route to western brethren: and we will meet them, shake hands at the foot of the White Mou

CHAUNCEY LEE Yours, &c. WORTHY OF IMITATION. State of New-Hampshire .- At a meeting Officers of the 6th Regiment, holden at Wind

ter. May 14, 1813. 1. Resolved, That the Officers of said Rement do not consider it any part of their day furnish the Soldiers with spirit, on trainings or

other days.

2. Voled, That the Officers will not give Soldiers any spirit on training days, for drink themselves while on duty.

3. Voted, That no Officer shall accept of Soldier after thirty minutes from the time Soldier shall have been warned to appear, u he shall give reasonable excuse, and that Company shall be kept on duty, after the sun a Evi Pience, Col.

Winchester, May 20th, 1318. Any Officer disregarding the above regul tions, will be considered guilty of ungentlema like conduct. [Amheret Cabinet.

PITTSFIELD, Mass. June 3. There is nothing that more brutalizes humanature, and even sinks it far below the brute nothing more completely destroys every sense a shame, honor, dignity and self respect, and a species of vice is attended with more fatal an awful consequences, than drunkenness. In almost every other course of injunity, there may be some awful consequences, than drunkenness. In almost every other course of iniquity, there may be some hope of reform, we can, by a stretch of vision, catch a glympse of light and hope through the dark clouds of guilt and infamy that envelope the victim of almost any other vice; but, when we look at the drunkard, and take a surrey of his prospects, O! how dark! The eye of pity and benevolence searches anxiously for a brighter scene, but the darkness of eternal death forms an impen but the darkness of eternal death forms an impen-etrable barrier around the unhappy victim, and even to hope. These few remarks are occasioned by the awful and shocking death of John Moore, who died in this town on Friday last. His death was caused by the most detestable intemperance. He was discovered an hour or two before his death, in a barn, in this neighborhood, where he had lain for nearly three days without food, himself furnishing sustenance for swarms flies. Medical assistance was immediately pro-cured, but in vain, nature had been so exhausted

or extent.

render to Jehov feligion at the ould then turn

nembers in discouraging cir year of my minist people of (Salan seemed month of Febru lenewed their co

REVIVAL OF RE

while the adver and vicious The abettors of e apparently Solemn warn med rather to ast, of the same

Several you solemn relig of this descript. arkable, that the est, were gath en most enn specting whom the most nd gradual m the thru and liberty of died away like The whole co The great of ing of the sprin entirely cease conversion, the church; el, 63 bave be esides as man added to the action of the state of the stat

afeather, and a Chief's a rod :

a MAS's the noblest work of God."-POPE. the sentiment, when scripturally exapplied. But to what erroneous and purposes is it often quoted! An adthe common rules of what is called between man and man, is dignified prehensive name of honesty-acsum of all religion, and made the of a self-righteous confidence toward of all the earth." But let the chainnest man be taken from the Book abow few, comparatively, are found description! The broad principle requity requires us to "render unto ribute to whom tribute is due, e feat, honor to whom honor."-Are is, then, cancelled by a self-intein to the second table of the law. gelect the first? "Will a man rob of le honest? But the self-justifying wherein have we robbed thee ?"aty of answers might be given. The ilehovah deserve, and his law regreme regard of his rational creawe rendered this? Do we love ur heart, soul, mind and strength? milested by a cordial delight and wie in his word-a habitual revename-an attachment to his house nio-a union with his people-a deservice-an acquiescence in all his fnot, let us not talk of our honestyesk that our " integrity and uprightmeserve us." "I have seen an end " savs the Psalmist-I have exesons of human wisdom, and obserention of the best human principles extent .- " But thy commandment gbroad."

his principle more particularly to the present day .- Can he be called. and sense, an honest man, who is not sorto gire any thing for the furthemeat design of evangelizing the nano lores his ease, or his wealth, or to well, to labor or contribute for tion of the bread of everlasting life adlions:-Does he not emphatically a tithes and offerings ?" Does he not der to Jehovah the things which He declared are his ? How many proligion at the present day are in this . To what numbers may we supour, were he again on earth, would ing thou lackest-Go, sell whatsout, fthy idolized lands and buildings sperfluities) and give to the poor, and we treasure in heaven." And how then turn away, in the sorrow of selfishness, from the promises and elizion like this!

EVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Editor of the Boston Recorder. -Presuming you will agree with me hat authentic accounts of revivals of among the most interesting and vaas of your miscellany, I venture to

ublication, a statement of what the asly done for us. Ward early in the spring of period, the state of religion and of ziremely low. Small showers had from time to time been exthe ministry of my predecessor; deflects of them had comparatively There were not more than twelve

embers in the church. maging circumstances, instead of tinued for a time to darken. In of my ministry, there was not one ful conversion, nor any addition cople of God. Vice and vanity n seemed to reign without a rival. ath of February, 1816, the church sosed their covenant with God. Not two or three were admitted to our

the adversary was unusually enand vicious amusements were mulabettors of these practices, old and pparently determined to brook no mn warnings were unbeeded. Reather to aggravate, than remove

of the same year, the scene began everal young men were discovered mn religious impressions. The escription daily increased. It is ile, that the first fruits of our spirivere gathered from among those most enamored of youthful vaniwhom the friends of God had most serious apprehensions. autumn, the work increased in a gradual manner. Numbers were the thraldom of sin, to rejoice in erty of the gospel. During the asness became still more general. ed away like the expiring breeze of whole congregation seemed to be The great concern and enquiry was, the spring, the attention in some hiled; though, blessed in God, it nirely ceased. Frequent instances n, and almost continual acerch, have been continued even ime. In the whole progress of have been admitted to our comas many as ten or twelve who ed to the Baptists. There are a who it may be hoped will come no instance, have any, who have

on, fallen away. lage of this work, its characteristic en stillness. No trace of frenzy has been observed. In some of oferences, we have seen nearly led with tears, either of joy or sorhave never witnessed the smallest in that decorum, which is due to a oly. None have appeared boastre, but very much the reverse. In hen persons have first opened their ive been discovered to have been of serious impressions for months. aces have occurred among us, of soul has been extremely great. generally been brought to a deep caviction of their totally sinful and have been grieved and troubled in great ingratitude and wickedness; iled to discover the fitness and the gospel salvation; and been disad cheerfully to fail down into the ign God. To wield "the sword ch is the word of God"-to de-

clare the truth, with the utmost plainness, has in all our religious interviews been my great object. I have labored in no case to excite animal feelings; nor do I know of any case in which these have specially prevailed.

That what we have experienced has been really a work of God, is evident from its fruit. The thoughtless have been made serious, the vain, pious; the moral, religious. The vicious have been in a number of instances reformed; the selfrighteous have been stripped of their filthy rags; and the aspect of society has been on the whole

greatly and happily changed.

Those who have been awakened and relapsed into stupidity, and indeed all who remain careless and unconcerned among us, we consider in a very melancholy situation. They begin to give awful evidence of "a reprobate mind." the God of grace, whose calls they have slighted, and whose spirit they have grieved-unless he specially interpose on their behalf; they are undone. That he would speedily appear for their awakening and conversion; build up his own saints in faith and love; keep this little flock in the hour of temptation; and finally own us with all the redeemed on Mount Zion above, we hope may be the prayer of every Christian

A letter from a gentleman in New-Hampshire. to his friend in Boston, received a few days since, mentions that "there has been an uncommon attention to religion in Chichester, N. H. within a year past. The town contains about one thouand inhabitants; more than one hundred of whom have been added to the church, and several others are hopefully the subjects of renewing

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

"A Sabhath School was established in the meetng-house of the Union Religious Society of Braintree and Weymouth, on the last Sabbath in May, when about one hundred children were present. They were divided into small classes and placed under the care of two superintendants and a proper number of instructors. The number has since increased, and the proficiency of the children is really encouraging, large portions of cate-chism and Scripture have been committed to me-We however think it far more important that the understanding should be informed, than the memory overburdened, and consequently recommend proper caution to instructers to use all due means to effect this desirable end."

BENEVOLFNCE.

" A number of individuals in the Catholic Congregational Society in Bristol, R. I. have presentd seventy-three dollars to their Pastors, the Rev. Henry Wight and the Rev. Joel Mann, to constitute them life-members of the Am. Bible Society. The overplus of this sum the Pastors have ven as a donation to the Am. Education Society."

"The ladies in North-Brookfield have presented the Rev. Thomas Snell with \$30, to constitute him a member for life of the Am. Bible Society."

"The Female Evangelical Society of Braintree and Weymouth was organized on Thursday, on which occasion an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Perkins. An appropriation of thirty dollars from their funds has been made to constitute Mr. Perkins a member for life of the American Bible Society. The surplus funds are voted to the Education Society."

A BIBLE SOCIETY DISSOLVED!

In the Ohio Federalist of the 30th ultimo, we find an advertisement, stating that at a late meeting of the St. Clairsville Bible Society, it was deemed advisable by the members present, to transmit to the American Bible Society their funds, and "decline any further operations." We know not what circumstances have led to this extraordinary step, or what apology for it can be offered by the members. But it is difficult to see how they will justify themselves, unless they can show that they are too poor to contribute thing more to promote the circulation of the Scrip tures, or that all the destitute have already been supplied with Bibles. There seems to be ground of sincere regret, that an example which ough not to be imitated should be any where exhibited, and more especially in the fertile and favored state of Ohio, which ought to be distinguished by her zeal for the glory of God. We hope very shortly to hear of the resuscitation and renewed operation of the St. Clairsville Bible Society, or stablishment of another in its place on a more Chilicothe Recorder. stable foundation.

BENEFIT OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Pinckneyville, Mississippi, to the Editor of the Weekly Recorder, dated April 11th, 1818.

" DEAR SIR-I cannot omit this opportunity of rendering you my hearty thanks for the pains you have taken to render your paper useful. the comfortable company I have had for the last fifteen months, besides my God and my Bible. You can have the consolatary reflection that you have heen warning, encouraging, and instructing a fellow sinner-a youth, cut off from his friends, exposed to strong temptations, and deprived of access to the public ordinances of the Gospel. How many such may be experiencing the good

effects of your exertions ! "This portion of the United States has long been notorious for immorality. It is not improbable that it may, at no distant period, merit a very different character. The Legislature of this State passed a law at their late session, requiring all peace officers to come under a solemn oath to enforce the penal laws of the state, especially as regards Sabbath-breaking, profanity, drunken-ness, gambling, &c. and I am informed that they have engaged in the discharge of their duty with the most exemplary rigor. Where merchandise was openly vended to crowds of customers on the Sabbath, only a few weeks ago, business on that day is now completely suspended; and where profanity never before suffered the least check, an oath is now scarcely ever heard. The change has been effected so suddenly, and is so general that it is a matter of astonishment to every one and what is more astonishing, even those most addicted to these vices not only acquiesce in the new order of things without murmuring, but ap-plaud the rigor with which the law is enforced. Can this last? I fear not, unless God is preparing the way for some remarkable out-pouring of his Spirit. But how is the dearth of religious instruction to be remedied? Cannot some of your benevolent societies answer?"

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. On Tuesday, June 2d, the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Rhode-Island, convened at St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket. Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Wheaton, of Newport, and a catholic and pertinent discourse delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold. After divine service, the Convention proceeded to business. Among other important transactions, it was resolved that the Bishop appoint a Missionary, the sphere of whose labors shall be confined to this State: that they will patronize and encourage the establishment of Sabbath Schools in the several Churches, which shall be under the inspection of the Clergymen of the respective Churches, and that the state of the same shall be reported at the annual Convention. From the parechial reports, it appears, that the general condition of the Church is flourishing, and general condition of the Church is flourishing and that vital piety and godliness is increasing in the congregations. A spirit of seal and harmeny reigned in the deliberations of the convention—We observed with pleasure that Delegates from Christ's Church, Chepachet, appeared and took their seats in Couvention—Providence American. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Among the contributions to this very popular institution, in the month of May last, the follow-ing are noticed: From Mrs. Susan V. Bradford, of Burlington, N. J. as a member for life, \$30.— From Mrs. John Pintard, of New-York, as a member for life; and also to constitute her daughters, Mrs. Eliea N. Davidson, of New-Orleans, and Miss Louisa H. Pintard, members for life \$90 .-\$150 to constitute Rev. John Joyce, of Augusta, Geo. a Director for life .- \$30 each to constitut the following clergymen members for life.—Rev. Dr. Jonas Coe, Troy, N.Y.—Rev. Roswell Hawks, Peru, Mass.—Rev. Robert Foster, Stamford, N.Y. -Rev. Ansel Nash, Tolland, Con.-Rev. Joseph Laborie, Jericho, Vermont .- Rev. Seth Williston, Durham, N. Y .- Rev. Lavius Hyde, Salisbury, Conn.—Rev. John Blair Hoge, Martinsburgh, Virg.—Rev. Asa Blair, Kent, Conn.—Rev. Dr. James Blythe and Rev. Robert. M. Cunningham, Lexington, Ken.-Mr. Frederick Hall and the Rev. hn Hough, Middlebury College.-Rev. Alexander Gillet, Farrington, Conn .- Rev. Matthew Lerue Perrine, New-York .- Rev. Isaac Van Doren, Hopewell, N. Y .- Rev. Asa Hillyer, Orange, N. J .- Rev. Samuel Whelpley, Plattsburgh, N.Y. -Rev. John Robinson, Poplar Tent, North Carolina .-- Rev. Isaac Anderson, Maysville, Tenn .-Rev. Erastus Ripley, Meriden, Conn. - Rev. Robert G. Wilson, Chilicothe, Ohio. - Rev. N. C. Grier, Forks of Brandywine, Penn.—Rev. Joseph Merrill, Middlesex, N. Y.—Rev. D. I. Kimball, Ipswich, Ms .- Rev. Ludovicus Welch, Hampstead.

METHODIST MISSIONS-COMMUNICATED. It appears from the Reports of the Methodist lissionary Societies for 1817, that they have Eighty-nine Missionaries on foreign stations. Besides these, they have about twenty in Ireland. and about as many more in Scotland, Wales, and various other parts of England. In the West-Indies alone they have 18,938 members of their communion. They have Missionaries stationed at Gibraltar, Brussels, Antwerp, France, Ceylon, New-South Wales, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, West-Indies, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, anadas and Newfoundland.

A Floating Chanel for merchant seamen was opened (or rather moored) in Bristol harbor, England, on the 10th of May last. A large flag, inscribed with the word "Ark," was displayed, to denote the purpose to which the vessel was henceforth to be devoted; and Divine Service was performed on board in the course of the day before a numerous assemblage of people.

10,000 children are educated at Charity Schools Liverpool-7000 by Dissenters-3000 by Epis-

The principal of the Connecticut School Fund. amounted on the 15th of May last, according to the report of the Commissioner of the Fund, to 1,608,673 dollars 89 cents.

ORDINATIONS.

In Boston, on Wednesday last, as pastor of the Church in Brattle-street, the Rev. John GORHAM PALFREY. The Introductory Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Lancaster; Sermon Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury; Ordaining Prayer Rev. President Kirkland; Charge by the Rev. Dr. Osgood; Fellowship of the Churches by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of Boston; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Hingham.

On the 10th inst. Mr. BROUGHTON WHITE, was regularly inducted into the Ministerial office, as an Evangelist, by the River Association of Ministers in New-Hampshire, acting as an ordaining council. The Introductory Prayer was made by Mr. Z. S. Barstow, candidate for the Ministry the Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wood of Chesterfield; the Consecrating Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, of Walpole; the Charge was given by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Westmoreland; the Fellowship of the Churches was expressed by the Riev. Mr. Howe, of Surry ? Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Abtend. In Brookfield, Rev. Jony Clans, to the pastoral care of the Baptist Church and Society in

To-morrow the new Episcopal Church at South Boston, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the Fastern Diocese. An organ is erected in the church, from the 'Franklin Manufactory,' in Milk-street. Those gentlemen and ladies who have contributed towards the building of this church, are respectfully invited to attend.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SOLON.

Disaster by Lightning .- The brig Poacher, Miller, arrived at Boston last Wednesday evrning in 15 days from Liverpool, and 34 from Fayal, fell in with on the 28th of April, the ship Solon, Stoddard from London, for New-York, with hemp, dry goods, copper, &c. which had been struck with lightning the evening previous and set on fire in lat. 20, 15, lon. 27, then 20 days out. Took off the passengers, 27 in number, and crew, amounting in all to 38, and shortly after the fire burst through the deck, and saw the masts go over the side The following account of the disaster furnished by a passenger, and politely handed the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, agrees with the minutes made on the log-book.—" On the 27th April, at 9 o'clock, P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship, attended by a singular explosion, dis-ordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast—the captain with many others on the upper deck were at once knocked down; on the middle deck the same effect was produced, yet in either case no lives were lost. Immediately col-umns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture, and such was the strength of the de ouring matter, that it must at the same instant have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent further respiration. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace. Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with ne more of the necessary. ries of life than would be required for about two days subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes was to keep the fire under by blocking up every aperture where the smoke issued, and she this not be effected we were fearful a few hours might close the scene—The boats could not take two thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a graciou Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about 11 o'clock, when the brig Poacher, capt. Malcolm appeared in sight and ultimately saved our lives. The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizzin mast fell by the board, and the mainmast followed in about helps helps of the solon's the solon's helps and the mainmast of the solon's helps helps of the solon's the solo followed in about half an hour after. At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, she having before seven passengers, it became necessary to make for the Western Islands for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st May, where attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Correa." Three of the Solon's passengers, here want on heard the ship Northly for Bayley and Correa." Three of the Soion's pas-sengers here went on board the ship Norfolk, for London, seven of the passengers and crew on hoard the schooner Prudence, Legget, for Halifax, and the remainder have arrived at this port in the Poacher. The persons who have arrived here ex-press the warmest gratitude for the attentions of Capt. Malcom, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the Poacher.

The Hon. E. BANGR, of Worcester, has raceived from Washington, 85 Pension Certificates for persons whose names are mentioned. 86 applicants were returned for further proof, the name not being found on the army rolls. 32 were returned as inadmisible, 19 because the service was not for 9 months at one-time. 5 because the service was not on the continental establishment, 6 because the applicants are marked as having de serted, 1 because he belonged to the Commissary's Department. On 41 Worcester applicants no decision has been made.

Col. Henry Sargent, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, is appointed to accompany Gen. MILLER, to Eastport, to witness the surrender of Moose Island, &c. to the United States and this Commonwealth. Lt. Allison, of the U. S. army, accompanies the Commission as Secretary.

The Animal Flower, (or Rose Fish) mentioned to have been discovered at St. Lucie, are frequently found on the rocks at Nahant, at low water.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The present number of the Recorder completes one half the Third Volume, on which payment for the present year becomes due from those Subscribers who have not paid in advance; and we hope an early opportunity will be embraced to fulfil their part of the conditions of subscription.

The questions of " An Enqueer," would probably lead to a discussion which would be more proper for a Magazine than a newspaper, and for which we should not have room in the Recorder. The Communications on the subjects of Slavery

and the New Translation, are unnecessary at present, after what has already appeared. former subject, we have an interesting document prepared for our next.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Release of Wright.

On the 7th of May, Gen. JACKSON ordered Maj Davis to arrest Capt. Obed Wright, and to take him, in frons, to Fort Hawkins, to await the orders of the PRESIDENT. On the 24, Davis arrested him at Dublin, in Georgia; and on the 28th Judge Bivins issued his writ of habeas corpus, at the request of Wright, when the latter was bro't before him, and discharged, the Judge deciding that there was not sufficient cause for his arrest, So stands the business.

The Chehaws complain bitterly of the inhuman attack on their old women; and the friendly Creeks are under great excitement at the event. The brave M'Intosh has written Gen. Jackson on the subject; and the Gen. has assured the Indians that their father, the President, will see them redressed.

Important !- We learn by the National Intelligencer which came to hand on Sunday, that private letters have been received at Washington, from Georgia, giving the highly important information of the capture of Pensacola by General JACKSON, on the 21st May. Gen. JACKSON is represented to have made certain requisitions, which not being complied with, he attacked the fortress and carried it BY STORM. No particulars are given of the loss on either side; but if the place was taken in the manner above described. it may have been considerable. The intelligence appears to be authentic, and we await its details with no small degree of anxiety. - Bost. Pat.

A letter from Major General Jackson, dated at his camp before St. Marks, April 9th, to a gentleman in Kentucky, states as follows :-

" In the Muckasuky town we discovered evidences of hostility for many years; upwards of three hundred scalps were found; about fifty were found suspended on a painted war pole, on the square, fresh, and of every description, from the tender infant to the aged mother."

Philadelphia, June 13 .- The bright hopes of the Husbandman, have in a few places, been blighted by furious Hall Summs, and destructive Floods. Some of the congelations are reported to be as large as geese eggs, and many larger than hen's. Some fields of grain have been cut down, or washed away; a hog killed, cattle and birds lacerated, and many windows broken. In one place 50 hail stones are reported to have passed through the roof of a house! But compared with the blessings enjoyed, these are less than the smallest spots on the sun's disc.

Extraordinary .- It is mentioned in a Pittsburg killed in a house in the Shaker Village there, was buried about four feet from the trunk of a tree in full bloom; and that the third day after, the tree was completely wilted to the highest branches, and that it continued to wither as fast as if cut down. In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The London Courier, of the 29th of April, contains the following :-We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Sunday last. They contain, as we expected,

the Communication from his Majesty to the Chamber of Deputies respecting the conclusion of the negociations for liquidating the claims upon France.
The Duke de Richelieu, in a long and temperate speech detailed the circumstances of those negotiations, the burdens which the country still had to endure, and the hopes that now began to dawn, of a speedy release from some of them. He indulged in no ridiculous declamations respecting the injustice of the claims, but he deplored, as he justly might, their necessity. He frankly confessed that the obstacles which impeded the final arrangement of these perplexed and intricate de-mands would have been insurmountable, but "for the impartiality and moderation of the illustrious meditator whom the confidence of Europe had called to preside over the negotiations."

One point adverted to by the Duke de Riche-lieu, was the departure of the army of Occupation; and he stated that this question was to discussed in the approaching Congress of Severeigns. Upon the probable issue of their deliberations, his Excellency prudently abstained from delivering any specific opinion; but in order to facilitate their immediate departure, should that course of policy be adopted, the means are to be placed in the hands of his Majesty, to pay the resi-due of the seven hundred millions of francs, stipulated in the 4th article of the Treaty of the 20th Nov. For this purpose, an eventual credit of the 24 millions of rentes, representing a capital of 576 millions, is to be granted, and an account of its application to be laid before the Chamber in the next session.

The French Chambers were manfully making provision to pay the sums their country is doomed for her participation in the spoliations of her late Emperor. It is ascertained, that the whole amount she has paid, or must pay, as the result of the expedition of BUONAPARTE from Elba to of the expedition of Brossarants from Elba to Waterloo, is One Thousand and Twenty-one Millions of francs; independent of the heavy expenses of the Allied Cautionary Army for 3 years.

The British National Debt in round numbers The British National Debt in round numbers, is Eight Hundred Millions of pounds sterling; with a floating debt of about forty millions. Enormous as this amount must appear, the paper evidences of this debt will command more solid coin in the market than that of any other nation on earth. A note of one hundred pounds of this stock bearing three per cent. interest, can now command Eighty Pounds in gold and silver.

A Glasgow article says, Mr. Gallatin has failed to conclude a commercial treaty with France.

Mr. Vansittart, in Parliament, has announced that the disposition of the United States towards Great Britain was pacific.

By an official statement published in Russia, there were burnt, after the retreat of the French, the bodies of 243,712 men, and 123,142 horses.

Gen. Gourgard, Aid-de-camp to Napoleon, has left St. Helena, and arrived in Fingland. A quartel with Gen. Montholon Semootille, another Aid, was the occasion of his departure. Benuaparte peremptorily forbade the quarrel being settled by a duel.

Murders of M. Fualdas. The Paris papers continue details of the trial of Bastide, Jausion, and others, for the attroctous murder of M. FUALDAS, a highly respectable magistrate in the south of France. This worthy man was way-laid, carried to a hotorious gambling and bawdy-house, most inhumanly murdered, his body thrown into the river, and his blood buried in a dunghill.

This murder made an excitement, in France, which has scarcely a parallel; and had a veil of mystery thrown over it by an incident no ways connected with its perpetration. The incident was this:—A young lady, of a highly respectable family, (Madame Masson) had made an assignation with a gentlemen to meet him in this tanqueting house, and being discovered there, in disguise, by Bancal, one of the murderers, was sarried into a room to be murdered .- In her extremity she discovered herself to Jausian, another of the murderers, who interceded for her life, on condition that she would take a most solemn oath never to divulge the transactions she had seen, which oath was administered to her. Suspected of being accessary to the murder she has been imprisoned many months, and undergone numerous examinations; and her desire to conroal the intrigue she was detected in, to keep her oath, secrete the name of her parameur, and preserve her deliverer, involved her in a labyrinth of contradictions, prevarications and distress, which those only who have deviated from the pathway of virtue and propriety, can have the most remote idea of. The trial is not yet completed : and all France is alive to its progress, and issue.

The murder was one of the most attracious on record; and the robbery which succeeded, the most daring. M. FUALDAS was taken alive into Bancall's house of ill fame in the evening, his mouth gagged, his living body extended out table, face downwards, and had his throat cut over a pail, into which the blood was received, that the floor might not be stained: His body was then wrapped up, and thrown into the river, with a weight attached to it; and the blood emptied in an adjoining dunghill, and covered over.

Commodore Aury .- Reports from Jamaica state, that Com. AURY, of Amelia Island memory, made a landing with his followers at Samana, [probably on the St. Domingo side of the Samana channel early in May, and had proceeded to Palanque bay, near the city of St. Domingo, where he had es-tablished his H. Q.;—and that the Spanish forces in that city were marching to meet him. The city contains 30,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Abbatrances-and is well defended by batteries.

G,

a,

O.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr George W. Goodale, to Miss Ma-W. Glover-Mr Edward Bell, to Miss Eliza L. rench-Mr Nathaniel Everett, to Miss Elizabeth Hodgkins-Mr Joseph W. Hodges to Mrs. Margaret R. Rice-Mr James Dalton, to Miss Eliza Tilden. Capt. Eben. H. Eaton, to Miss Rebecca B. Bruce 1 Mr George H. Clap, to Miss Mary Bemis. In Roxbury, Mr John Perry to Miss Susan Learn-

ed-Mr Daniel Knox, to Miss Sarah D. Robbins. In Braintree, Mr. Uriah Tufts, jr. of Malden, to Miss Deborah W. Thomas.—In Medfield, Mr. Asa Clarke, to Miss Sally Fairbanks .- In Lincoln, Mr Wm. B. Johnson, mer. of Augusta, Me. to Miss Hannah Hartwell. In Patmouth, Dr. Flisha P. Fearing to Miss Mary Ann Lincoln-In Abington, Mr. David Floyd, to Miss Mary Ripley .- In Newburyport, Mr Eben. Russell, to Mies Mary Stone.

—In Bangor, Me. Dr. Joshua P. Dickenson to Miss Martha M'Gaw; Mr Caleb Pillings to Miss Flizabeth Hammond .- In Gilmantown, N.H. Mr Benj. Emerson, of Alfred, Me. to Mrs. Rebecca S. Porter. On Staten-Island, Rev. David Haskell, to Mrs.

Mary Mann. In Lebanon, Con. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Zebulon Ely, Mr. Henry Hyde, bookseller, of Bath, Me. to Miss Maria Hyde, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Susannah Hadley, aged 23, wife of Mr. Samuel H .- Mrs. Nancy Lillie, 35, wife of Mr. Daniel L.—Mr. David S. Eaton, mer. 42, of apoplexy—Mr Richard Hooper, 29—Widow Bethiah Stevens, 54-Mr. George Andrews, 28.

In Abington, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Samuel Colbourn, aged 13 months. Drowned.—In Cambridge, John Porter Metcalf, only son of Maj. Eliab W. Metcalf, aged 9 years.

In Derchester, Mr. Joshua Howe, aged 46; Mr John Eaton, 33.—In Framingham, Mr. William Ballard, 77.—In Salem, Mr Wm. Dunn, 35.—In Gloucester, Mr LeviRoberts, 70.—In Marblehead, Wm. Blackler, Esq. 78.—In Chelmsford, Miss Abi-gail Warren, 23.—In Dana, Mr Monroe, of small pox .- In Londonderry, N. H. Mr John Anderson, late of Boston .- In Vermont, Bryan Ransom, Esq. of Poultney .- In Montpelier, Vt. Mr. George S. Walton, 24 .- In New-York, William White, Esq. 33, son of Jonas White, Esq. of Watertown, Mass.

—In Flatbush, L. I. Rev. Peter Lowe, after a ministry of 30 years.—In Sackett's Harbor, Mr. Lewis White, formerly of Longmeadow, Mass. In Winchester, Con. on the first inst. Dea.

Alpha Rockwell, aged 50. In Virginia, John Carman, Clerk of Amherst county, who in a drunken fit, wrapped himself up in paper, set fire to it, and burnt himself to death. In Baltimore, Mr. Samuel Augustine, aged 27; he was married only the night before his death.

NOTICE.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors A of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on WEDNES-

DAY, the 8th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

June 23.

ASA EATON, Clerk.

Child's Instructor, for Sunday Schools. JUST Published, and for sale by Lincoln & Edmands, No. 53, Cornhill, The Child's Instructor, particularly designed for a Spelling Book to be used in Sunday Schools; containing the Elements of the English Language, and Lessons in Orthography & Reading. By Hall J. Kelly. Price \$6,50 per hundred.

June 23.

MORE STRAW CARPETING. JOSIAH DOW, No. 56, Cornhill, has this day received wide and narrow China Carpeting, first chep, which is offered at half the price demanded last season.

June 22.

SUMMER HATS. JOSIAH DOW, No. 56, Cornhill, has just received from auction, one case silk Hats for Gentlemen's wear, very cheap. June 23.

FOUND,

ON the 15th inst. on the Taunton South Boston Turnpike Road, a Paper, containing property of some value. The Owner may obtain the same by proving property and paying charges, on application to MARK PERKINS of Bridgewater. June 23.

For the Boston Recorder.

A Fragment-by the late Rev. Joel Benedict, D.D. of Plainfield, Con .- Never before published. AS when breem* winter from the frozen north, Growling thro' forests, shakes the naked oaks; And tempests, mounted on Borean wings, In black'ning horror ride along the sky, Obscuring day with clouds: down pours the hail, Commix'd with feather'd snow, and sleet & rain-The ways, o'erglaz'd, the traveller deceive, Nor can his feet e'er find a certain tread-Such, dearest sister, such the path of youth; In which, with tott'ring steps, we daily walk, Or daily fall-Alas! how many fall-Alas! how many fall, and rise no more-How many more, by more than madness fir'd. Deep plunging headlong down the slipp'ry steep To certain ruin, are forever lost!

Nor only slippery are the paths of youth-The dang'rous road we walk is strew'd with snare Baited with pleasure and the joys of sense; How much desir'd, how sweet to youthful taste At last most bitter, most detested things. To shun them, then, take Wisdom for your guide Walk in her paths, and all her precepts hear; Her paths are pleasant and her precepts pure.

* Breem-rough, fierce. [Obsolete.]

MISCELLANY.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Concluded from page 100.]

2. Literary Privileges. These are of course few. A small number only of the slaves are able to read. They are not only destitute of all literary acquisitions, but they are deprived of any opportunities to make such acquisitions. The planters suppose that their own safety requires that the slaves should remain in this degraded condition, because they can thus be more easily kept in subjection. A disposition to rebel is manifested by the slaves when there is the least prospect of success. Their plans of course will be iil digested, and their rebellions easily quelled, while they remain

in their present state of ignorance.

But even amidst the thick darkness in which the slaves are involved, a few rays of light begin to appear, which lead us to hope that their night of ignorance is almost past, and that a bright day is soon to be ushered in. I refer to the exertions which have been lately made by Societies and individuals for the instruction of the slaves. It is now more than twenty years, since the first Society was formed in our country, whose express design was the abolition of the slave-trade. Although this object has been obtained, still they do not consider their labors at an end. Among the objects which have called forth their benevolent exertions, the education of the negroes has not been forgotten. Other Societies have since been formed, to aid in the accomplishment of this glorious object. They consider that it would be in vain and worse than in vain to grant liberty to the slaves, unless they were first prepared to enjoy it. Through the instrumentality of these Societies, schools have been established in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, for the instruction of the Africans. By means of these schools thousands have become useful citizens, who would otherwise have been but pests in society. The greater part of these, it is true, are free negroes, but many of them are indebted for their freedom to the exertions of

these Societies. Sabbath Schools may be mentioned as furnishing another means for the instruction of the Africans. These schools have been formed in most of our large towns, and their happy effects have exceeded the most raised expectations of their founders. It is unnecessary that I should give a particular history of these schools, as this must be familiar to all, who are in the least conversant with our public newspapers.

A theological school for Africans was established about two years since at Princeton, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church. A small number have in that school been fitted to become the heralds of salvation to their countrymen. And we trust that this will be the instrument, under God, of extensive and lasting usefulness.

3. Ecclesinstical Privileges. My means of information upon this point have been

When the slaves have been so fortunate as to fall into the hands of religious masters, they have been instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and have been allowed the privilege of attending meeting; and such as gave evidence of piety have been admitted to the privilege of church members. A circular letter written by a number of

Baptist ministers in Kentucky, who separated themselves from the great body of Baptist ministers in that State, in consequence of a decree which was passed, making wit improper for ministers, churches, or associations, to meddle with the emancipation of slaves," makes the following statement. " The associations, from which they seceded, admit their slaves to baptism, and number them as effective members .-But they are never permitted to attend church meetings, and if permitted to attend, are not suffered to act as church members. If a slave applies for baptism, their inquiry is, whether the master will consent to his baptism, not whether he may be permitted to enjoy the privilege of church members. A slave is frequently admitted to baptism, who has two or three living wives at the time, and after they are admitted they are frequently whipped even by their religious masters." This letter is dated Sept. 1811. We trust that the evil there complained of, does not at present exist to any considerable extent.

VI. Disposition of the slave-holders, and steatment of the slaves.

The unhappy and debasing influence which slavery exerts in forming the character of the inhabitants of the Southern

States, is forcibly described by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on Virginia. "The whole commerce," says he, " between master & slave, is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most caremitting despoism on the one part,°rading sub-mission on the other. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of of wrath, puts on the same airs among a circle of smaller slaves, and gives a loose to the worst of passions. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners in such circumstances. With the morals of the people, their industry is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion indeed are seen to labor."

The circular letter already quoted gives a still more gloomy account of the effects of slavery in Kentucky. "It," says the circular, " keeps up polygamy, incest and adultery, in the church of Christ, for some of their owners, even professed Christians, make no conscience to receive their own or others' slaves into society, give them the right hand of fellowship, have them baptized, initiate them into the church of Christ, receive them to the Lord's table; then some will sell, buy, swap, put them at inconvenient distances from each other, or prevent husbands from visiting their wives, which leads both parties into temptation."

With regard to the treatment which slaves receive from their masters, nothing can be said which will be of universal application. This will vary of course according to the disposition of the slaveholder. I would however observe, that frequently the slaves are deprived in a great degree of the necessaries of life. Their food and clothing is of the very coarsest kind. Many, while themselves and their children live in luxury and extravagance, pinch their slaves for necessaries. I would also remark, that their punishments for small offences are extremely cruel. No longer ago than the year 1802, a house of correction for domestic slaves was established in Charleston, where a man received a shilling for every dozen blows he inflicted. The field-slaves are peculiarly exposed to the lashes of their merciless drivers. These severities however, are not so frequent as they were some years ago .-Since the importation of slaves was prohibited, the planters have found it for their interest to treat the slaves more kindly than they did before that time. But still their cruelties are in many instances extremely

It will probably be said, that a degree of severity is necessary in order to obtain any labor from the slaves. This, I admit, must be the case where no reward is offered as a motive to exertion. Still it is a fact, that where the slaves are humanely treated by their masters, they manifest their gratitude by yielding a cheerful obedience to his requirements. Nothing can exceed the love and attachment which they exhibit for such a master; while on the contrary, when a cruel master dies they express the greatest joy. As a confirmation of what I have now advanced, I will relate one fact, which was communicated to me by a gentleman who spent some time in Liberty county, Georgia. The inhabitants of that county are mostly emigrants from New-England, and many of them pious. The religious masters make great exertions to inculcate upon their slaves the principles and duties of the Christian religion. In return, the slaves manifest so strong an attachment to their masters, that it would be almost impossible to drive them from the plantations. "I was surprised," said he, " soon after my arrival, to hear the negroes singing a psalm in a hut but a small distance from the place where I lodged. I learned upon inquiry, that a conference was held by the blacks of the plantation every Thursday evening. In this county, there are about four hundred slaves who are professors of religion, many of whom give evidence of having embraced the gospel in the love of it." The number of real Christians among the slaves in other parts of the Southern States, is, I presume, comparatively small. This I infer from the low state of religion generally among the white inhabitants of those States.

Let those who deny that the slaves are capable of moral and religious instruction, look at this fact and acknowledge their error. Let Christians also look at this fact, and be reminded of their duty to these their long neglected brethren. A. B. C.

-:4:0 Communicated for the RECORDER. OBITUARY.

DIED at Shoreham, Vt. April 25th, aged 16, Miss LAURA, daughter of Gen. TIMOTHY CHIPMAN. She became a hopeful subject of renewing grace, about the 1st of Feb. 1818. She had, in the summer of 1814, received some religious impressions, but they were not permanent; though their influ ence was in some degree preserved by the pious instructions and counsels of her pastor and friends -particularly of her brother (Mr. Silas S. Chipan,) "who for nearly a year, while gradu ally descending to the grave, manifested a cheerful resignation to the divine will, and seemed continually to enjoy the rich consolations of religion."

During the summer and fall of 1817, however, as her health declined her spiritual anxiety evidently increased. She saw herself a sinner-im penitent and unreconciled to God. She knew her guilt to be great,—and her danger imminent; and wondered at her own stupidity, as manifested by her composure in view of such awful realities. But this composure gradually yielded to a solicitude, which nothing but the pardoning voice of the Saviour could remove.—At length that cheering voice was heard—the day dawned, and the day-star arose in her heart—and thenceforth her constant and delightful employment was to shew forth the praises of Him, who had called her out of darkness into his marvellous light-She was enabled to discern and approve the doctrines of grace, and her whole conversation evidenced that she was "taught of God."

On Monday, March 16, at her request a number of the church met their pastor at her dwelling, where, being supported in her bed, she entered into solemn covenant with them, and with her Redeemer, and received the memorials of his

The following sketches of her conversation, and

account of her closing scene, are from an obituary

notice, by her Pastor, communicated through the Christian Messenger: from which also the foregoing particulars are derived.

"About six weeks previous to her death, one evening after her father had attended family prayer in her room, she desired him to stop.— Father,' said Laura, 'I have been a very disobedient child. I ask your forgiveness for my improper conduct toward you all my life.' She made the same request of her mother, and added, 'I pe none of the children will be so disobedient as I have been.' It is believed that Laura was as obedient as children in general, and much more so than some. But she viewed disobedience to parents in its true light, as a great sin against them and against God. Are there not many children and youth, who, if truly penitent, would weep over their disobedience to parents, and who, timely repentance do not avert their doom, will lament it forever!

When her sister was reading to her in the Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, Laura exclaimed, I shall soon see her ; I shall soon see my brother Silas.' Once I observed, Laura you have great difficulty in breathing, and coughing and severe pain, does it not seem hard to be so afflicted, while your young companions are enjoying health and prosperity? 'O no, Sir,' said Laura, 'it is perfectly right. I deserve a great deal more. It is but a trifle to what the Saviour boxe.'-Laura took great delight in receiving religious instruction. She observed to me, Could I now hear you preach, it would be very delightful. When I enjoyed that privilege I had but little sense of your discourses. While she was sensibly wearied with conversation of a worldly nature, she was never fatigued with religious conversation. It was a cordial to her soul .- Laura felt a lively concern for the conversion of sinners, and the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. She said to me, once or twice, 'If I feel any more anxiety for some than I do for others, it is for my dear sis-May the Lord bless her pious and affectionate advice to them and to others. About four weeks previous to her death she requested that her grave-cloths might be in readiness, and a week before her death she renewed the request. Being told they were ready, she desired to see them .-She took and viewed them with great calmness and satisfaction; and said, they will soon be in the cold grave. At my funeral,' she added, 'I wish to have six young sisters in the church as near my age as possible for pall-bearers.'-She frequently spoke during her sickness of the folly and wickedness of vain amusements. She wondered how a professor of religion could take any satisfaction in them. We may add, that such scenes of vanity are but a wretched preparation for the discharge of duty, for communion with God, for death and a future world. If professed disciples attend or countenance them, they are either destitute of piety or sunk into a dangerous and death-like stupidity. Who would be willing to be called from a scene of amusement to the

judgment seat of Christ? April 19, I visited Laura; and among other questions, I asked, does death appear pleasant he answered, 'it does ; I long to be gone. I am afraid I shall be impatient. I hope I shall be willing to wait God's time.' She had two or three seasons of faintness. When a little revived from one of these, I began to repeat the 66th Hymn of Dr. Watts, in the 2d Book.

"There is a land of pure delight Where saints immortal reign, Infinite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain."

Then inadvertently I began the third verse. Laura perceived my mistake, and looking plea-santly at me, said, 'There everlasting spring abides-is it not?' I replied, you are right, Laura ; and then repeated the whole Hymn. Alluding to the two last verses, I asked, are your doubts all removed? She answered, 'they are,' and said with emphasis, 'I shall be happy in heaven forever with God and Christ, and just men made perfect.' Hert this dear youth, expecting to see her no more in the vale of time.

It pleased God, however, to give me another opportunity of receiving instruction from this ng disciple; for I was sensible at the time, and have been more so since, that she was before many Christians in the graces of piety. Monday, April 20, I made my last visit. Laura, said I, do you feet happy? 'I do;' She answered, I now see the happiest days I ever saw.' She was exceedingly feeble, and I thought it improper to say her. I was fully sensible sh confines of eternal bliss, and I could not help remarking to some Christian friends, that if our eyes were opened to behold spiritual objects, I believe we should see angels hovering round, waiting to convoy her spirit to the heavenly world.

" Behold the saints rejoice to die, For heaven shines round their heads, And angel-guards prepared to fly, Attend their fainting beds."

She requested me to pray for her. I asked, what do you wish I should pray for, Laura? 'Pray,' she said, 'that I may not be deceived. 'I think I am not deceived.' Do you desire I should pray that you may have an easy death? She hesitated a while, and said, 'I dont care if you do ;-I shall soon get home.'

To a member of the family she said not long before her departure, 'O that you could feel as I do one moment, in mind, not in body!' Several of her last days were spent mostly in prayer. She frequently exclaimed, 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly, come dear Jesus; come blessed Jesus.' Her last conflict was exceedingly severe. While experiencing its agonies, she said to a friend, 'Mrs. H. what shall I do?' She replied, 'we cannot help you ; you must look to the great Physician. Laura observed, 'I know that Christ is the great Physician. I do look to Him. Do pray all of you that my patience may hold out.' Being asked if her faith continued; she answered, 'O yes; bright as the morning.' To her sister she said, farewell; and then exclaimed, come Lord Jesus, and bear my spirit home. Come heavenly angels, come receive my soul. She retained her senses to the last moment. Unable to speak she gently bowed to each member of the family, and then to the neighbors and attendants individually, bade them a speechless farewell, and expired.

Thus after a lingering illness and a severe conflict, this dear youth was released from the afflictions of mortality. Her body, we believe, sleeps in Jesus, and her soul unites with the celestial throng around the throne in ascribing salvation and praise "to Him that hath loved her, and washed her from her sins in His own blood."-The tender plant for a while looked verdant ; but unable to endure the inclemency of an unfriendly climate, it is removed to a brighter and milder region to flourish in immortal bloom.

In Laura's religious exercises and conversation. there was not the slightest appearance of enthusi asm. She appeared serious and calm and hum ble, strong in faith, fervent in love, and joyful in hope, amidst her severest pains. Perhaps during her last twelve weeks, she as fully exhibited the value and loveliness of religion, and as highly honored the Redeemer, as some real Christians do

in a long life. Here I might close the narrative, but as it was one of Laura's last requests that I should warn the youth, I feel constrained to do it by the tenthe youth, I feel constrained to do it by the tenderest feelings. My dear young friends; the world before you is dressed in charms, and you expect continued life and happiness. So did Laura, and thousands who died in youth. Do not anticipate a lingering illness, and a favorable opportunity on your dying bed to secure salvation. You may be suddenly arrested by death, or in your last sickness you may be insensible or delirious or left in despair. But come and see a Christian die. Calm and joyful and happy he commits his friends, the church and the world

to the care of his Heavenly Father. His language is, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.— Come Lord Jesus, come quickly. Farewell sor-row and earth and sin—farewell beloved friends— I long to go." Angels wait his exit, glory shines around his head, and the opening heavens beam upon him the light of eternal day. He falls asleep in Jesus—his spirit rests in heaven. My dear ung friends, are you prepared for such a death? Will riches, will honor, will pleasure enable you thus to die? Conscience answers, No. Nothing but an interest in Christ, vital piety, will enable you to triumph over death and the grave. And do not imagine that this is unfriendly to present hap-piness. "Wisdom's ways are pleasantness, all her paths are peace. Religion never was designed to make our pleasures less." It affords a spiritual joy unspeakably preferable to the pleasures of sin. It glorifies God, honors the Redeemer, shields from temptation, defends in danger, guide in prosperity, supports in affliction, triumphs in death, and crowns the possessor "with glory and honor and immortality." Will you waste the golden seasou of youth in vanity and sin, and run the dreadful risk? Will you, contrary to abund-ant light and boundless love, deliberately walk the downward road? O stop! look to Calvary where Jesus died-think of the hour when you souls will be struggling between two worldslook to the judgment seat. If you continue in sh, you will soon awake in despair,

" Then will ye curse that fatal day, With flames upon your tongues; When you exchang'd your souls away For varity and songs.

Dear youth, Jesus invites you to His arms in strains as sweet as angels sing. "I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me." Obey His voice, and heaven is yours. Farly piety is unspeakably amiable; more pleasant than the morning dawn, more delightful than the bloom of spring. My heart is full, I can say no more. Accept this, my dear young friends, as a tribute of love particularly devoted to you. And may the Divine Spirit make it a blessing to every reader.

DANIEL O. MORTON."

Shoreham, May 20, 1813.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

In an account of a revival of religion in DeKath N. Y.) written by Rev. James Johnson, and pub lished in the Panoplist of May last, the following remarkable instance of conversion is related:

Among the subjects of this work are some of the most dissolute in morals, and dangerous in principles. I will give a single instance. Gen. B. was a man of liberal education, and brilliant talents. He had amassed a large estate, enjoyed all the honors the town could bestow upon him, and received the appointment of General in the late war. He lost his property, and on returning from the service, he gave himself up to complete dissipation, and became confirmed in the principles of deism. When the late work commenced, he was most violently opposed. After a few weeks, when exulting in his deistical principles while walking alone, supposing he had found an argument that would overthrow Christianity, he was instantly thrown into a state of profound darkness; his system was gone, and his sins were set in order before him. To use his own words: He looked down, and destruction was uncovered, as dark as blackness itself; he looked before him, and his sins rose like mountains on mountains, till they reached the heavens, and above them, he saw an angry God frowning upon his soul. Soon after, in a public conference, he made the most humble confession, and entreated the prayers of God's people, that he might be enabled to live in new bedience. He said, when he set out in the world, his object was to make money, and he had made it; but it gave him no satisfaction; he sought for honor, and had obtained it; but it afforded him no enjoyment; he had sought for pleasure, and had sunk down into beastly dissipation ; but it was vexation of spirit. He soon obtained a hope, that through Christ his sins were forgiven, and has since united with the church. When he appeared before the church to relate his experience, though he could command an army, and lead them to battle without dismay, he was pale, he trembled, and his voice almost failed him. He is a pillar in the church, and as yet, his path is as the rising light, shining more and more

Life of Rev. C. Buchanan. CHARLES EWER, Sign of the BIB AND HEART, No. 51, Cornhill, has just published, MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. late Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal, author of Christian Researches in Asia, &c. &c. By Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. Price in boards \$1-bound \$1,25.

Extract from the Author's Preface. "It may not be unnecessary to observe, that this volume contains the history of a man, whose leading characteristic was a sincere and devoted attachment to the Gospel of Christ, as a living principle of faith and practice. While, therefore, it is hoped, that those whose sentiments are substantially similar will derive peculiar gratification from the perusal of the following Memoirs, they may tend, as far as others are concerned, both to explain the nature of those principles, and to illustrate and recommend their excellence and value. Whatever is worthy either of being admired or imitated, and there is much which is deserving of both in the character of Dr. Buchanan, is chiefly to be ascribed to his views and feelings as a Christian ; and though, as the Author himself would avow, it is by no means necessary to coincide in every opinion expressed by Dr. Ruchanan in this volume, he is deeply persuaded, that the leading principles of his life and conduct are alone capable of producing genuine and exalted virtue, peace of conscience, and a well-grounded hope of eternal happiness."

ALSO-LAW'S SERIGUS CALL to a Devout and Holy Life, adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By Rev. WILLIAM LAW, A. M. Seventeenth Edition. To which is added some Account of the Author

and three Letters to a Friend. He that hath ears to hear let him hear. Luke 8.8. Behold I come quickly and my reward is with me.

Price bound \$1, 25. Rev. 22, 12.

"This excellent treatise is wrote in a strong and nervous style, and abounds with many new and sublime thoughts; in a word, one may say of the book as Sir Richard Steele did of a discourse of Dr. South's, that it has in it whatever wit and wisdom can put together; and I will venture to add, that whoever sits down without prejudice and attentively reads it throughout, will rise up the wiser man and better Christian." " Bound to no sect, to no one party tied,

To sons of God in every clime allied : Like light's great orb, diffusive, unconfined, His heaven-laught soul capacious grasp'd mankind.

Recently published, and for sale as above—INSTITUTES of the Christian Religion, by John CALVIN. Translated from the Original Latin, and collated with the Author's last edition in French. By John Allen. In 3 vols. 8vo. price in boards \$7,50, bound \$9.

May 26.

> MR. BURR'S BEACON-STREET SCHOOL.

which are taught Reading, Writing, Arith-N which are taught Reading, Writing, Arthmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Latin,
Greek, &c. is open for the reception of Young Ladies every Monday during term time.
Reference to Rev. Dr. Freeman, Alden Bradford, Esq. or Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Boston, or
Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury.
N. B. Pleasant Accommodations for two or
three Boarders.

Earthen China, & Glas: Was TOSIAH MORCROSS, No. 52 Mark has just received by the Cleare Por other late arrivals from Liverpool, an ad supply of CHINA, EARTHEN & GLASS

China Tea Sets, from \$7 to \$60 each D cut, qt. Pitchers—Decauters—Tumbler— Jellies—Lemonades—Custards—Dishes Salt Sets—Peppers—Vustards—Criets
prices—China Pitchers—Stone do.—Luste
Gold burnished do.—Lustre Tea Sets pots—Sugars and Creams—blue printed edg'd Tea Sets—blue printed Dining Set \$20 to \$50 each—Edged, \$12 to \$25do. \$20 to \$50 each—Lages, \$12 to \$25do printed and enamelled Chamber Sets—Ps Basons do.—blue printed and enamelled Coffee Setts do.—blue printed Garden Stands—Enamelled do.—Gold burnis Flower Vases-Wine Coolers-Fruit Bar the first quality.

Also, 50 assorted Crates, which he is the most favorable terms. Any of the about pepacked at short notice, at wholesale or Country traders are respectfully invited examine and select for themselves.

N. B. He likewise informs his town on that he has obtained at the late Auction complete assortment of INDIA CHINA, w will sell as low as can be bought in Bor sisting of Dining Sets—Tea and Codes Plates—Twifflers—Muffins—Dishes—Salla tards-Salts-Soup & Sauce Tureens Bowls Bowls and Saucers Cups & Sa

all kinds—which makes his assortment Any of the above articles loaned on the accommodating terms. Retail custome have their ware safely delivered at any part town, free of expense.

DANIEL MESSINGER, No. 15, Neubury.

No. 15, Neubury.

AS imported in the Galen, from Lond

offers for sale, Gentlemen's superfine Hatnewest style.

Boys' drab and drab and green under de Childrens' Sidney and fancy trimmed de Boys' red and black Morocco Hats. MILITARY HATS, with elegant Gold an

Binding, gold and silver Loops and Tas A FEW GOLD AND SILVER EPAUL Officers Long SILK SASHES. Gold and Silver Vellum, Prussian and Bra A variety of Ladies'Plumes & Bonnet Tri

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, viz: Glars hams—Pelong and Pongee Silk, all co Hat Lining. HAT BUCKLIS.

Galloon Bindings, Regent and other But Cream colored, red; black, yellowand ers, for Hat Leathers ; Hatters' lrom; and Rounding Knives ; Baskets ; Stamp

Cards; Loopings; Bow-strings, &c. hose friends who cannot make it conve call as above, are requested to leave it ders at his Son's store, No. 11, East End Old State House, where they will be a to, and where there will also be found tensive assortment of Hats and Triminion Just received one case of Gentlemen's

CHRISTIAN-BAPTISM. UST published, and for sale by SAM ARMSTRONG, at No. 50, Combill, to the Rev. Mr. Judson's Sermon on C Baptism; containing an official statement connected with his change of sentiments tng Baptism, never before published. By Pond, Pastor of the Congregational Ca

Ward, (Mass.) Clergymen in the vicinity of the Auth of the above work, as being "not only a ply to Mr. Judson, but also a lucid states confirmation of the truth respecting the verted subject of Baptism, well worthy the verted subject of Baptism, well worthy of the Christian public." Price 50 Ce \$5,00 per dozen.

Also - A few copies of the same authoroversy with Dr. Bancroft, on the subject gious Conferences.

Elegant French Goo BALDWIN & JONES, No. 37, Mark cases of the following scarce and useful 9 Superior Gilt Clocks, run strike hours and half hours, beaut mented with different devices, utes, Digna, Peace, Hope, Cupid, 8 Alabaster and Marble do. terns, and handsomely wrought. T are of a superior workmanship, and ed, and will be sold at very model They are well worthy the attenti in want of a correct time keeper,

with a superb Mantle Ornament.

50 Astral Lamps, assorted color
and without Chrystal Shades, Showith reflectors, elegant Fountain ter, Flower Pots in pairs or setts, Glass Globes for Lamps, Lamp We Bells, Steel Indispensible Mounts Rose, Coral Crosses and Beads, Steel Razors, boxes of Imitation Watches, &c.

Particular Notice A RMSTRONG'S Edition of FAMILY BIBLE will be ra dollars a set after the first day Booksellers, and to subscribers. lumes of this edition are publi Those who intend to subscribesh

All agents who have names not to the publisher, or who shall be obtain any names prior to the July, will be supplied on the sam heretofore. The rise of the price sary to indemnify the publisher for of interest and for the risk ;-be who desire to have the work, to names and have it at the old p such as cannot make it convenies present, a reasonable credit will 600 May 19.

Two Light Coaches FOR Sale, two light Coachees, with one handsome Coach, with of wness; one new Chaise, with Harnes number of second hand Chaises, and hand Waggon, with flarness—By at his Shop in Pleasant-Street.

Cut Nails, Spikes, and
G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep

G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep

Sheathing, Drawing and Slating Nails,
best quality of London O. L. Steelfor Carriage Springs—Huntsman's be
Iron Shovels, &c.

3m Iron Shovels, &c.

ANATOMICAL EXHIBI

THE Anatomical Preparations, Wax, by Williams, are open for This exhibition, displays all the man parts of the complicated and magnitude of the complicated ture of the human body.

This noble work is the produ

years' study and labor, and may be a Scollay's Buildings, Court Street, house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Adn. 9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price50 cents.

Yongroo. Rulloms W not kneel, I t in in Bullom & xvi. 15-

mmission I told the heathens; by receiving ers of our Le ent among o look for n eiven when the "to preach totell you the na Saviour. nto go to hear Bible, as a saivation.

The Builoms b a "churung a place of happi oke a little of of judgment;

them as their assured the ald rest on the eir whole coun Lord's day, worship. I the They all appr shed me to co

REMARKAB VIEW ect Remains te of Haggin Memoir, with non. By J. fr. Clack wa oxton Acad

mall degre fellow stu bleness, a y terming d Hastin gation whi by the at and disinte circums In th solemn a and usefur hich he deli h) forms one

ack exhibits dristian minis of to read th death